

**Gossip**

Interesting to Men.

Lydia Thompson having left the stage, the Syracuse Herald says she is living an attire life.

An Illinois girl's toast: "The young men of America—Their arms our support, our arms their protection."

Miss Nellie Crocker was a Sacramento belle worth \$600,000. Engaged to a poor man and being about to die, she made her will and remembered him to the extent of \$100,000. He may be happy yet.

French advice: "Beware of women who wear high-necked dresses, and always keep their eyes cast down. They are full of pride and jealousy—natives of iron and passions of fire. When these are welded they are dangerous."

Mrs. Secretary Sherman is described as "one of those creatures which can be compared to a

stately grace—occupying the middle ground between blonde and brunette, her tawny hair with its natural wave gathered in the low Greek coil, without comb or ornament of any kind."

The Baroness Von Vedlitz, formerly Miss Catherine B. Kelsey of Cambridge, has been sued at Boston to recover on drafts made by her in 1876 at Dresden, Germany, to release her husband from debt the evening before her marriage. The defendant who is, now living

"Leap year gives young ladies a gentleman's privileges in making love." Perhaps it does. But no respectable young man will have anything to do with a young lady who takes position on the street corner, and not only winks at the gentlemen as they pass by, but also squirts tobacco juice on their coat tails. Nor would it look well for a dozen or more

an hour and a half on Sunday nights, sparring and knocking one another's hats off, and dancing a tra-la-la on the sidewalk, in order to save time until the congregation is dismissed, and then buckle up to a young man and escort him home. Not any.—Norristown Herald.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican can write that Mrs. Francis Hodgson-Burnet—she the novelist, is a plump little woman—to the plump for her low stature; she has pretty brown hair, which she wears in a club braid; her

squarred forehead." It is a noble forehead, rather large; her mouth and jaw firm, with pretty, white, small and even teeth, and a charming, cordial, jolly sort of laugh and smile. Her eyes are her best features, large, intense and expressive, and when fixed upon one's face, seem to look through and through into the innermost fables of one's heart. Their color is indefinite, being those wonderful

have seen them gray, and I have seen them black and glowing. She has pretty hands and dimpled wrists, and uses those white hands very gracefully. She's just as jolly and amusing with a room full of woman and not a man present as she is when various adorers bow before her.

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**Magazine Notices.**

The numbers of *The Living Age* for the

weeks ending February 21st and 28th respectively, have the following contents: The Progress of Taste, and The Successors of Alexander and Greek Civilization in the East, Quarterly; Fucinus, a Lost Lake and a New Found Land, New Quarterly; Sir Humphrey Davy Temple Bar; Some Hints on the Teaching of Latin, Macmillan; An Imprisoned Princess—Leonora Christina of Denmark, F.

CIVIL CODE of the Jews, and The German Army, Pall Mall Gazette; Revolutionary Laugh-  
ter, and Children of the Pantomime, Graphic;  
Canon Liddon, Spectator; Ingenuity Misap-  
plied, Chambers' Journal; and in the way of  
fiction, Celia, an Idyll, and installments of  
"He that will not when he may," by Mrs. Ol-  
phant, and Adam and Eve by the author of  
Pearl and Her Father.

The serial stories above mentioned, by Mrs. Oliphant and the author of Dorothy Fox, have recently begun, and the publishers present to new subscribers for 1880 the six numbers of 1879 which contain the opening chapters of both.

St. Nicholas for March contains Alfred Tennyson's Child-Song, Minnie and Winnie.

vised score of the music for the Laureate's other St. Nicholas song, The City Child. The Disadvantages of City Boys, by Washington Gladden, appears in this number. It is based on actual facts, and is a stirring Talk with Boys on a subject of vital interest to them. They will find pleasure, too, in the "Outer Door" paper, Kite Time, by Daniel C.

tions how to make and fly kites of all sorts and shapes. Among the short stories are: *Ching Lung*, an illustrated tale about a Chinese fisherman's curious adventures; *Buttercup Gold*, by Laura E. Richards, telling how a little girl found gold through boiling buttercups; *The Tea-kettle Light*, with a picture by A. C. Redwood, a true account of how a New England

Of the two serials, the installment of Louise M. Alcott's *Jack and Jill*, with two fine pictures by Dielman, brings its young people into a peck of troubles; and William O. Stoddard's *Among the Lakes*, illustrated by Taber, tells how its boys and girls enjoyed themselves in the old farm-house. A commander of the U. S. Navy (with the aid of pictures by E. Bieder-

describes the gathering of Caoutchouc in Nicaragua; and John Keller, in an article entitled Longitude 180°, explains how travelers lose a day going to China from San Francisco and gain a day on the return voyage. One of the striking illustrations is a portrait of "Babie Stuart," the infant daughter of Charles I. engraved by Müller, after the painting by Vanderk. The Department of Geography.

**College Colors and their Origin.**  
In looking over college colors, one is rather puzzled that there is no college with sufficient

as its own, and might suppose that the red having been discarded Columbia has made use of the blue and white; but this is not the origin we shall show. Columbia is one of the few colleges whose colors have a literary origin which is just what should be the origin of everything pertaining to college and to college life.

tion related by the oldest inhabitant), the two literary societies of Columbia—the Peithologian and the Philolexian—decided to give a joint entertainment which should make use of all the talent in the college, and eclipse all other entertainments of a similar nature. Neither wishing to yield to the other the “honor of the flag” which had been bequeathed to them by the founders, and by so doing to sink its own individuality, and finding that for badges and

compromise was decided upon, the result of which was that the gold and silver were discarded, and the blue and white retained. This effect was found to be so good, and the want of a definite color became at this time so evident that it was decided to adopt these as the colors of Columbia, and as such they have been accepted without question by class after class. For badges and ornamental emblems the blue and white have been merged into the more conventional blue and silver.

erroneously supposed to be the case, black and orange, but orange alone, the black having been added merely for the sake of contrast, as the orange alone would be too garish. To touch the bottom in the traditional well, and arrive at the truth in this matter, is of sufficient interest to pay for the difficulty. There are many unauthenticated stories about touching the origins of the colors, and even of the connection of the college with William of Orange; of those, the

ly arising from the fact of its being not quite so fanciful in its nature as most of the others. When Belcher, Governor of the province of New Jersey at that day, reissued the charter of the college in 1748, he named the town and college partly in memory of the House of Orange-Nassau (a junior branch of the House of Nassau inherited Orange) which conferred many material benefits upon himself and his family, and partly from purely patriotic motives, as the name of the great fatherholder has

dom, and was, on that account, greatly esteemed and talked of at a time when the word "liberty" roused every patriot to action. The selection of the color, orange, was then merely a matter of analogy (*auratum*, golden) having no connection with William of Orange. The color chosen by Cornell University has a very fanciful origin. Founded recently by Cornell and named after its founder, the college has through its name given birth to the

the year-book dropped the final l in the name, making it cornelian. The great similarity in sound between Cornelian and cornelian furnished a clue. A species of onyx (*carneus*, fleshy) was the very evident reason which prompted the adoption of the color cornelian by this University.—Columbia College Spectator.











